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The meeting at which the presentation was made was devoted to a lecture on the future of polar exploration by Frank Debenham, who served as a geologist on Captain Scott's last expedition. Several other polar explorers were present, among them Sir Ernest Shackelton and Dr. G. C. Simpson, the present director of the Meteorological Office. Mr. Debenham's lecture was a reply to the question which is so often asked: What is the good of polar exploration? He justified it on commercial, national, scientific and ethical grounds. On the first ground he claimed that the industries which had been developed as a result of Arctic and Antarctic exploration had yielded far larger returns than the cost of all the polar expeditions that ever sailed. There are world-wide problems requiring solution which can not be studied adequately without the aid of observations in the polar regions.

Mr. Debenham announced that the trustees of the Captain Scott memorial fund had decided to establish a polar research institute. It will be attached to the School of Geography at Cambridge University, and will comprise a library, a museum, and a small set of research rooms.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS OF THE CANADIAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION

THE Arctic Board, which is a body composed of a number of scientists in the employ of the Canadian government, has been arranging for the publications of a series of scientific monographs based on the results of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918. The complete report is planned to take up sixteen volumes, many of which are subdivided into parts. A considerable number of the papers dealing with zoology and botany have already been issued.

The last 5 volumes of the series are to be devoted to anthropology. The complete anthropological schedule so far as it can be definitely planned at the present date is as follows:

VOLUME XII: LIFE OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS

The Life of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness. (*In press*).

VOLUME XIII: PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND TECHNOLOGY OF THE COPPER ESKIMOS

Part A: The Physical Characteristics of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness (in part). (*In preparation*.)

Part B: Technology of the Copper Eskimos. (*To be prepared*.)

VOLUME XIV: ESKIMO FOLK-LORE AND LANGUAGE

Part A: Folk-Lore, with Texts from Alaska, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf. By D. Jenness. (*In preparation*.)

Part B: Comparative Grammar and Vocabulary of the Eskimo Dialects of Point Barrow, the Mackenzie Delta, and Coronation Gulf. By D. Jenness. (*In preparation*.)

VOLUME XV: ESKIMO STRING FIGURES AND SONGS

Part A: String Figures of the Eskimo. By D. Jenness. (*Ready for press*.)

Part B: Songs of the Copper Eskimos. By D. Jenness (in part). (*In preparation*.)

VOLUME XVI: ARCHEOLOGY

Contributions to the Archeology of Western Arctic America. (*To be prepared*.)

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ALASKA FORESTS

SECRETARY MEREDITH, of the Department of Agriculture, approved the establishment on January 1 of a new National Forest District, for Alaska. This will be known as the Alaska District, with headquarters at Juneau, and will be in charge of Charles H. Flory, as district forester. Mr. Flory has been superintendent of Alaska National Forests for the past two years, with headquarters at Ketchikan. The new district headquarters will remain at Ketchikan until July 1.

Colonel W. B. Greeley, the chief forester of the Forest Service, spent some time in Alaska last summer, securing information on conditions there, and as the result of his trip recommended to Secretary Meredith the establishment of a separate National Forest District. There are two National Forests in Alaska, the Tongass in southeast Alaska and the Chugach in the Prince William Sound country. These forests are now included in the North Pacific District and are under direction of District Forester George H. Cecil, in Portland.

The Alaska National Forests now become a separate district because of their increasing importance as a source of pulp material and